

MAY IS BETTER SPEECH AND HEARING MONTH

Holly Nover, MA, CCC/SLP Speech Language Pathologist Valley Ridge Academy

THE SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST (SLP) TREATS IMPAIRMENTS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

Articulation (speech sound productions)

Language (written and verbal expression, auditory comprehension)

•Stuttering

•Nonverbal (Social skills, communication devices, swallowing)

•Voice

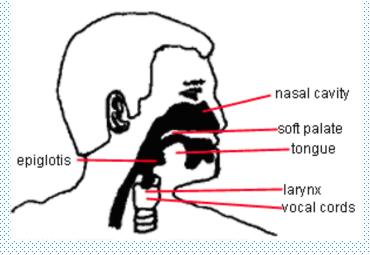
VOICE DISORDERS AND TEACHERS

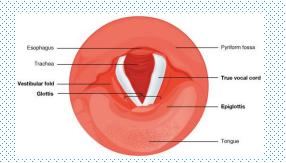
- 58% of teachers will experience a voice disorder within their career (ASHA, 2005)
- 11% currently have a voice disorder (ASHA 2005)
- 18% of teachers miss work each year due to voice related problems (ASHA, 2005)
- •Other high risk professionals: administrators and secretaries



WHAT IS A VOICE DISORDER?

Nodules (calluses)Polyps (blisters)Paralysis





VOICE DISORDER CHARACTERISTICS:

hoarse or breathy
like you are talking out of your nose
like you have a cold that lingers
too high or too low of a pitch
talking too softly or too loudly

pain
pitch breaks
loss of vocal range
strain/struggle talking
frequent loss of voice (aphonia)

Over a 2 week period is a concern or frequent occurrences.

COMMON CAUSES



- Large tonsils or adenoids
- Smoking
- Illness (respiratory infections)
- Reflux
- Poor voice habits teachers



VOICE DISORDER PREVENTION AND VOCAL HYGIENE

- 1. HYDRATE (WATER)
- 2. Eliminate throat clearing or coughing by using a hard swallow or soft cough
- 3. Reduce nonessential talking use silent classroom signals
- 4. Avoid speaking in noisy situations
- 5. Reduce back ground noise

- 6. Rest/sleep matters
- 7. Restrict medications that dry out the mouth or throat
- 8. Reducing caffeine and alcohol intake
- 9. Use a sound amplification system
- 10. Build periods of vocal rest into your day

Questions, Comments, Experiences

Thank you for this opportunity!

REFERENCE

Nelson Roy (2005). Teachers with Voice Disorders: Recent Clinical Trials Research. The American Speech-Language-Hearing Association Leader.